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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/796,995	03/11/2004	Motoki Kanamori	XA-9632A	4642
181	7590	12/29/2005	EXAMINER	
MILES & STOCKBRIDGE PC			PHAM, LY D	
1751 PINNACLE DRIVE				
SUITE 500			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
MCLEAN, VA 22102-3833			2827	

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/796,995	KANAMORI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Ly D. Pham	2827

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 December 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 11-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 11-14 and 16-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 15 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 11 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/082,310.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

FINAL ACTION

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's Amendment filed December 05, 2005 has been entered. Claims 1 – 10 have been canceled. Claims 11, 13 – 15, and 17 have been amended.
2. Claims 11 – 19 are pending.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed December 05, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. More specifically, the remarks mainly relied upon a feature believed unanticipated by Kaki, wherein
 - i. *"an amount of data storable into said nonvolatile memory at one time is equal to an amount of data that can be stored in a plurality of said banks of said buffer memory"*, and
 - ii. The controller *"... performs control operations to issue a program command to said nonvolatile memory when said controller controls transfer of the amount of data to said nonvolatile memory"*.

In contrary, the features are however taught in Kaki et al. (see at least abstract: **"The controller, ..., sends a first write command to write a 512 byte sector of data to a first nonvolatile semiconductor memory. After the first write command has been sent, the controller sends a second write command to write another 512**

byte sector to a second nonvolatile semiconductor memory. Accordingly, the operation of data writing ... to different ones of the nonvolatile semiconductor memories are carried out in a parallel, or overlapped in time, manner”). The teachings of the controller sending write commands corresponds to the feature disclosed in (ii), and the writing/transferring of multiple 512 byte sector to the nonvolatile memory from the buffer to the nonvolatile memories correspond to the feature disclosed in (i).

According to the foregoing establishes grounds for the claims rejection that follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 11 – 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kaki et al. (US Pat 6,549,974 B2).

Regarding claim 11, Kaki et al. disclose a non-volatile storage device, comprising:

a controller (fig. 1, processor 2);

a buffer memory (fig. 1, write buffer memory 5);

a nonvolatile memory (fig. 1, flash memory 4);

wherein said buffer memory comprises a plurality of banks (col. 4, lines 39 – 42, the write buffer memory ... a plurality of sectors in units of 512 bytes, which are considered as the plurality of banks. See also col. 5, lines 20 – 31, 3 areas of buffer memory 5 corresponds to the 3 sectors of data);

wherein an amount of data storable into said nonvolatile memory at one time is equal to an amount of data that can be stored in a plurality of said banks of said buffer memory (see paragraph 3 above, also col. 4, line 6 – col. 5, line 26),

wherein said controller performs control operations to receive data from outside of said nonvolatile storage device via a data terminal (inherent), to store received data to said banks of said buffer memory, and to transfer received data from said banks of said buffer memory to said nonvolatile memory (col. 9, lines 57 – 60);

wherein said controller detects whether received data has been transferred from each bank of said buffer memory to said nonvolatile memory (col. 5, lines 48 – 61), performs control operations to select one of said banks of said buffer memory that is not storing received data yet (col. 9, lines 52 – 65) for storing further received data to be transferred to said nonvolatile memory (col. 6, lines 30 – 49, ‘... the data of more sectors can be similarly written’. See also col. 9, line 66 – col. 10, line 24, ‘... the processor 2 then determines if additional data to be written remain.’), and performs control operations to issue a program command to said nonvolatile memory when said

controller controls transfer of the amount of data to said nonvolatile (see paragraph 3 above), and

wherein said controller provides a signal to the outside of said nonvolatile storage device when said controller detects that all of said banks of said buffer memory are storing received data yet to be written to said nonvolatile (col. 5, lines 27 – col. 6, line 7, and also col. 6, lines 30 – 34. One word of 512 bytes fills up one block of the buffer memory 5 before it is written to the flash chips).

Regarding **claim 12**, Kaki et al. also disclose the nonvolatile storage device according to claim 11, wherein a total storage size of all banks of said buffer memory equals a size of a unit of data that is written into said nonvolatile memory at a time (col. 5, lines 13 – 26).

Regarding **claim 13**, Kaki et al. also disclose the nonvolatile storage device according to claim 11, further comprising:

a status register including a status flag used for providing a state indication which indicates whether a transfer of data from said buffer memory to said nonvolatile memory has been completed, wherein said status indication (incorrectly written as flag) is set by said controller and said controller is capable of outputting said state indication as said status indication (col. 3, lines 31 – 58, status polling serves for the processor to determine that the operation of writing the data into the flash memory chip has ended.

See also col. 9, line 66 – col. 10, line 4).

Regarding **claim 14**, Kaki et al. also disclose the nonvolatile storage device according to claim 13,

wherein said status flag includes a plurality of bits respectively corresponding to said plurality of banks of said buffer memory wherein each of said bits indicates whether transferring of data from the corresponding bank of said buffer memory to said nonvolatile memory has been completed (col. 9, line 66 – col. 10, line 4. Each flash memory chip #0, #1, and #2 has a status polling—flag, and col. 10, lines 4 – 24. A minus number registered as the counter value when write operation is not ended yet—not completed, and when the write operation is complete, the counter value is incremented).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaki et al. in view of Tobita et al. (US Pat Pub 2002/0051394 A1).

Regarding claim 16, Kaki et al. disclose the non-volatile storage device according to claim 11, further comprising:

a register in which an address range of said non-volatile memory is set (fig. 1, address controller 31, col. 4, lines 53 – 56).

Although Kaki et al. did not clearly disclose data detection means for detecting whether data may be stored in said non-volatile memory based on the address

information that is set in the register...; however, this feature has been shown by Tobita et al. (paragraph 0329, "... data amount does not exceed a predetermined value", and paragraph 0036).

Therefore, it is considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the feature taught by Tobita et al. to the disclosure by Kaki et al., so that non-volatile storage device would operate more efficiently and prone to less possible errors.

8. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaki et al. in view of Kobayashi et al. (US Pat Pub 2001/007533 A1).

Regarding **claim 17**, Kaki et al. disclose a nonvolatile memory apparatus, comprising:

a controller (fig. 1, processor 2);

a plurality of memory areas (fig. 1 and col. 5, lines 20 – 31, write memory buffer 5 having 3 blocks);

and a nonvolatile memory (flash memory 4),

wherein data stored in a plurality of said memory areas can be stored to said nonvolatile memory at one time (see paragraph 3 above and also col. 4, line 6 – col. 5, line 26)

wherein said controller is capable of receiving an arbitrary one of commands including a write command, and is adapted to perform an operation in response to a

received command (col. 9, lines 57 – 65, processor 2 receives write request and performs data transfer processes),

wherein in a write operation in response to receiving said write command, said controller operates to receive data for storing to a first memory area of said plurality of memory areas (abstract and col. 9, line 57 – col. 10, line 4, one word of 512 bytes per block in the buffer memory 5 is filled up before it can be transferred to the flash memory), to receive data for storing to a second memory area of said plurality of memory areas after receipt of the data for storing to said first memory area, and to transfer data stored in said first memory area in parallel to said nonvolatile memory during receiving of the data for storing to said second memory area if said nonvolatile memory is ready to receive data (abstract and col. 2, lines 44 – 59, write operations carried out in parallel, or overlapped in time, manner),

wherein said controller is adapted to issue a program instruction to said nonvolatile memory after a transfer of data from the plurality of memory areas to said nonvolatile memory at one time (see paragraph 3 above).

Although Kaki et al. did not clearly teach wherein the controller is adapted to set a signal which can be output in response to a request from outside said nonvolatile memory apparatus, when data stored in said plurality of memory areas cannot be transferred to said nonvolatile memory under a condition that said nonvolatile memory is not ready to receive data. However, this feature has been taught by Kobayashi et al. (paragraph 0006, ‘... controller 1 checks the operation state of flash memory chip n, and it branches to the direction of ... **Busy if the chip has Busy status**’).

Therefore, it is considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the feature taught by Kobayashi et al. to the invention by Kaki et al., so that increase speed in write operation is accomplished (paragraph 0007).

Also, with respect to the feature in which the controller having a plurality of memory areas, or the memory areas are included in the controller, although Kaki et al. did not clearly indicate that the buffer memory 5 could also be combined with the processor 2. Nonetheless, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to include the buffer memory 5 together with the controller processor 2, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70.

9. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaki et al. and Kobayashi et al., and further in view of Ko (US Pat 6,128.675).

Regarding **claim 18**, Kaki et al. and Kobayashi et al. disclose the nonvolatile memory apparatus according to claim 17, except wherein said controller comprises a register of which a signal can be output to the outside thereof, and wherein said signal is a value of said register. However, this feature has been taught by Ko (fig. 2 shows the structure of flash memory control circuit 180 of fig. 1, of which latches 181, 183, and 185 are illustrated. One exemplary latch is latch 183, whose output value is the ALE signal).

Therefore, it is considered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the feature shown by Ko to the processor/controller by Kaki et al. and Kobayashi et al., so that flash memory chips are operate by commands of the controller (Ko, col. 4, lines 2 – 17).

With respect to **claim 19**, Kaki et al. show in col. 9, lines 57 – 65, that the processor 2 receives write request and data transfer from the standard bus 1. It is then considered inherent that nonvolatile memory apparatus according to claim 18 further comprises a data terminal for receiving data corresponding to said write command, which is received through the command terminal.

Allowable Subject Matter

10. **Claim 15** is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

11. The statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter was provided in the previous Office Action mailed July 01, 2005.

Conclusion

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ly D. Pham whose telephone number is 571-272-1793. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amir Zarabian can be reached on 571-272-1852. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ly D. Pham 
December 20, 2005

